PB-229 326

PROCEEDINGS. CONFERENCE IN THE MATTER OF POLLUTION OF THE NAVIGABLE WATERS OF THE DETROIT RIVER AND LAKE ERIE AND THEIR TRIBUTARIES IN THE STATE OF MICHIGAN. VOLUME 6, SECOND SESSION, 15-18 JUNE 1965

Public Health Service
Washington, D. C.

June 1965

DISTRIBUTED BY:

NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield Va. 22151

PB 229 326

PROCEEDINGS

VOLUME 6

Conference

In the matter of Pollution of the navigable waters of the Detroit River and Lake Erie and their Tributaries in the State of Michigan

SECOND SESSION JUNE 15-18, 1965

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Public Health Service

C O N T E N T S

	PAGE:
OPENING STATEMENT By Mr. Stein	3
STATEMENT OF:	
REPRESENTATIVE JOHN D. DINGELL	16
REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAM D. FORD	30
RICHARD D. VAUGHAN	44
GEORGE L. HARLOW	703
ERNEST PREMETZ	852
GOVERNOR GEORGE ROMNEY	858
GOVERNOR JAMES RHODES	871
REPRESENTATIVE WESTON E. VIVIAN	880
COLONEL EDWARD C. BRUCE	912
LIEUTENANT MAURICE S. POWER	927
KENNETH MACKENTHUN	1013
GERALD EDDY	1015
RALPH PURDY	1028 1092
JOHN E. VOGT	1035
C. C. CRUMLEY	1062
AL BARBOUR	1075
MERLIN DAMON	1110
TODD A. CAYER	1112
JOHN CHASCSA	1118
GERALD REMUS	1231

C O N T E N T S

STATEMENT OF:	PAGE:
GERARD H. COLEMAN	1435
GEORGE E. HUBBELL	1440
GEORGE J. HAZEY	1465
GENE LITTLE	1478
JAMES D. OGDEN	1490
OLGA M. MADAR	1493
FRED E. TUCKER	1505-A
HAYSE H. BLACK	1564
ROBERT C. McLAUGHLIN	1570
FRANK KALLIN	1582
A. J. VON FRANK	1607
ROBERT P. LOGAN	1622
JACK T. GARRETT	1651
WILLIAM R. DAY	1655
J. W. TRACHT	1662
C. D. BARRETT, SR., M.D.	1716
STANLEY DIROFF	1749
WILLIS H. HALL	1771
CLOSING STATEMENT Mr. Stein	1782

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1965

9:30 A.M.

MR. STEIN: May we reconvene?

We have some additional communications here that Mr. Chascsa has submitted and asked to be put in the record.

Without objection, they will be entered in the record, as if read.

John Chascsa

EASTERN MICHIGAN NATURE ASSOCIATION

May 26, 1965

Governor George Romney

State Capitol

Lansing, Michigan

Dear Governor Romney:

We are 100% for more parks for recreation for Michigan citizens, and we agree with the prime objective of providing for more fishing, swimming, and water sports. We enjoy all of these ourselves!

But we urge extreme caution should the State go all-out, as announced, for making 50 new artificial lakes in southern Michigan.

Such a program could be the greatest threat to nature and natural beauty, and especially to our few remaining virgin natural areas, ever proposed for this part of the State. It also completely ignores the urgent problem of how and when to CLEAN UP Michigan's natural streams and lakes so they can be used for identical purposes.

Our reasons are set forth in detail in

John Chascsa

the attached statement and enclosures.

Very sincerely yours,

EASTERN MICHIGAN NATURE ASSOCIATION

by

President

and

Executive Secretary-Treasurer

John Chascsa

Re: Artificial Lakes Program for Michigan

Eastern Michigan Nature Association is greatly alarmed at the possible ramifications of a proposed program to create 50 large artificial "State" lakes in southern Michigan. Hasty planning of the spending of an anticipated one hundred million dollars of Federal funds may result in a loss, forever, of much that is truly Michigan. At the same time, the disgraceful state of our natural waters, which if cleaned up would provide many times over the pleasures of swimming, fishing, boating, and water sports on the proposed new water surfaces, will have been shunted into the background.

ARTIFICIAL v. NATURAL--
THE THREAT TO NATURAL AREAS

In the history of southern Mighigan there has been no parallel proposal--that as many as 10 square miles or more of forest, valuable wetlands, scenic valleys, and possibly some of the choicest spots from the standpoint of virgin natural areas--be inundated and forever

erased from the face of Michigan.

Irreplaceable natural areas (and for our definition see pp. 8-10 of our leaflet, "An Invitation to Help Preserve Nature") may be sacrificed on the planning board, unless precautionary steps are taken immediately. And, after artificial lakes are made, will this be MICHIGAN?

Our state will have been reduced to the mediocrity of all the other states, for any state or other agency, or any real estate developer for that matter, may create artificial lakes today. All that is needed is a small, unpolluted country stream, a big depression, and GOBS of money, for such lakes are extremely expensive to create and maintain (but still cheaper than cleaning up natural bodies of water, we understand).

We speak for nature, which cannot speak for itself. If destruction of the natural features of Michigan is to be speeded by governmental agencies in the name of public recreation, then Michigan is not on the right track. We reject the implication that where one artificial lake might be good, 50 lakes will necessarily be 50 times better (or that artificial lakes, like the artificial backyard swimming pool of these affluent times, will al-

ways be the fashion, the rage, the latest thing).

In our eyes, the program to dam up and flood natural scenery of Michigan is comparable to the current proposed flooding of the Grand Canyon--un-American. The Michigan of today is all we have left of the Michigan of yesterday; let's preserve some of it unchanged.

We speak from the recent experience of having seen flooding at Stony Creek Park in Macomb County. We were then the Macomb Nature Association. We have started a program of establishing nature sanctuaries and our program when completed will scarcely replace the millions of native plants, some rare, that were destroyed at Stony Creek Park.

Our great fear now is that sooner or later, the only truly WILDERNESS AREA of the entire Thumb of Michigan, the Port Huron Game Area, will be claimed by some governmental agency for flooding for a large artificial lake.

Macomb County has seen its two choicest wildlife areas sacrificed upon the altar of mass recreation. We shudder to think of flooding, similar to the Stony Creek Park flooding, repeated 50 times over in 41 counties of southern Michigan.

Each county has only one or two areas that

are as lovely as Stony Creek valley was, and it is these that the planners will "go" for first. Judging from precedent, what will be "saved" will be a matter of considerable boasting and nothing will be said of all that was destroyed. THE RIGHT OF GENERATIONS TO COME, TO SEE WHAT WAS PART OF THE ORIGINAL MICHIGAN, WILL GO UNHEEDED.

Our recommendations for safeguards that can protect natural areas in relation to an artificial lakes program are on a separate sheet.

Lest it be protested that tax-supported recreational agencies are not responsible for preserving natural features with little or no development, we point out that it is frequently overlooked that natural areas, so-called, have no place to look for protection except to the recreational units, since, as is explained on p. 9 of our leaflet, the only place in both State and Federal governmental agencies as set up today, that natural areas can be said to belong, is under "recreation." (We advocate removing them from this classification and giving them priority as irreplaceable natural resources.)

WHY DOES MICHIGAN NEED ARTIFICIAL LAKES, or WHY CAN'T MICHIGAN'S

John Chascsa

RECREATIONAL NEEDS BE SUPPLIED BY
CLEANING UP OUR NATURAL WATERS NOW?

If some of Michigan's beautiful land has to be destroyed in the name of progress" for recreation's sake, then we feel Michigan is not settling its course in the right direction. It does not make sense to turn our back on our 11,000 natural lakes and our many streams, and extol the enjoyment of artificial lakes.

THE FUTURE OF OUR STATE DEMANDS BETTER JUDGMENT. We call the proposal for artificial lakes an unimaginative approach to supplying water recreational needs in Michigan. WATER POLLUTION is our problem now. Let's banish it forever!

Much of Michigan's wealth and most of its tourist pull is dependent entirely upon abundant water, and its quality has deteriorated to an alarming degree. WHY DOESN'T MICHIGAN ADOPT A DREAM OF TRANSFORMING ITS WATERS TO THEIR ONCE SPARKLING CRYSTAL-CLEAR CONDITION? The recreational money available during the next 25 years could then be used to make parks where they are needed, ALONG the natural waters.

In fact, the Port Huron paper of November 22,

1964, carried a story and map on "development" of the valley of the Black River, as well as of the Pine and Belle, as recreational corridors, "including dams to provide pools for fishing, swimming, and boat and canoeing concessions, resorts and lodges." We very much doubt that anyone who has ever tramped the hills and valleys of the Port Huron Game Area will want to see it given over to these uses. Any public agency,however well intentioned, threatening to bring this about, is going to encounter strong opposition.

Many square miles of usable recreational water surface could be added to the State of Michigan even if only the major natural rivers in southern Michigan, such as the Saginaw, Flint, Kalamazoo, Rouge, Raisin, and Clinton, were cleaned up. Has the Conservation Department ever considered this?

If 200 million dollars has to be spent on artificial lakes in order to provide water recreation in Michigan, let no Michigan resident be under an illusion as to the reason.

TODAY IT'S NOT SAFE TO STICK A FINGER IN ANY OF OUR MAJOR RIVERS. Are we so inured to this situation that we can think only of artificial lakes as a way out?

The Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority,

created to provide recreational opportunities in the Clinton River valley, has not made a single park along any stretch of the Clinton River, * and must dam up an insignificant creek to provide recreational water. Why glorify this wretched condition--in our water wonderland--by perpetuating it over the entire State?

Couldn't the Clinton be restored to its original condition, described in a land advertisement of a century ago, as being "beautifully clear, pure, and limpid?" Our lakes, rivers, and creeks could once again "be filled with the finest and most delicious fish," and our natural waters be the paradise they were intended to be, the crowning glory of Michigan. Water recreation would be available everywhere and not in just a few artificial lakes.

A constructive approach toward water pollution could accomplish miracles and in the process, natural beauty of Michigan would be preserved, not destroyed.

OTHER ASPECTS TO ARTIFICIAL LAKES PROGRAM

We do not feel qualified to touch upon other problems that might arise from the creation of artificial lakes, such as management of water levels in the lakes

and downstream, building of roads, dams breaking, possible silting of lakes, and the terrific expenses involved.

However, we do ask, from an economic standpoint, in a State where the farm economy is declining and the State would be in competition with desirable private farm development, why the benefit to be gained from large State owned artificial lakes could not result just as effectively from many, many small ones of the farm recreation variety?

*It operates the small Dodge Park No. 8 on the Clinton which was transferred to it by the State.

EASTERN MICHIGAN NATURE ASSOCIATION

124 Miller Street

Mount Clemens, Michigan 48043

John Chascsa

SUGGESTED SAFEGUARDS FOR PROTECTION OF NATURAL AREAS WHERE ARTIFICIAL LAKES ARE PROPOSED

If arguments in favor of artificial lakes for Michigan win out, then we strongly recommend that sites be carefully selected so that, in addition to all the engineering considerations, the least possible natural beauty and the least amount of natural area will be destroyed.

Most of the natural bags, swamps, alluvial meadows, marshes, and lakelets, the natural water storage reservoirs and beauty spots of the centuries, have already been erased from southern Michigan. Artificial lakes can never bring them back and will simply destroy what such similar natural areas of this kind remain today UNLESS a State policy is adopted that none such are to be considered as sites of artificial lakes. Why pick the choicest valleys for mutilation and flooding? Alternate sites can always be found. Our suggestion is: find old, worn out, barren and eroded farms and flood these. With all the bulldozing, destruction and replanting that must be done, the results will be about the same in the end.

John Chascsa

We recommend that the Conservation Department in its planning start to honor the warnings of its own publications, especially ones such as, "Living Beauty, Michigan's Rare Wildflowers," and "Can We Save The Wildflowers?" and that it do everything possible to avoid destroying rare plant life that is supposedly "protected" by State law. Trying to transplant a mere fraction of what is destroyed is ineffective, and no answer to the problem of how to "save" examples for the future.

With respect to sites already proposed, a study BY AN ECOLOGIST should be made covering one year's full growing season, which would reveal all the natural plant life, catalog it, and furnish a measure of what would have to be destroyed were the lakes made. This information should be available to interested citizens' groups and to the public, and they should also have the right TO SEE FOR THEMSELVES in advance of final site decision, what is to be destroyed if the lakes are made.

For any future sites, only the POOREST land ecologically speaking should be considered.

Public hearings should be held at every stage and particularly in the earliest one where site selection is involved, to avoid the Conservation and other recreational departments assuming autocratic procedures followed by high-

way planners, where the public has little voice. A policy of having the site firmly established by the time plans become publicly known MUST NOT BE TOLERATED, and there should be some appeal provided on decision as to site. Conservation, sportsmen's, botanical, and garden clubs, should not have to feel helpless in protesting where a local natural area is threatened.

EASTERN MICHIGAN NATURE ASSOCIATION

John Chascsa

THE SAGINAW NEWS

EDITORIAL PAGE

Sunday, May 2, 1965

'WONDERLAND' CONCEPT OF MICHIGAN MARRED BY CONTAMINATED RIVER

For all the good works and good words singing praises of Michigan's front-rank progress as an eliminator and reducer of stream pollution, no Saginawian can take comfort from them when he is told officially and publicly that he has a telltale ring in his bathtub.

Yes, that is what George L. Harlow, pollution control director in this area for the U. S. Public Health Service, last week told an audience of Saginaw Valley engineers.

What he said was: He hoped persons coming to Michigan to view its thousands of lakes, streams and rivers "do not look at the Rouge, Raisin, Kalamazoo or Saginaw Rivers--because they are contaminated!"

Wouldn't it just be our luck to make such an exclusive list in all Michigan! And speaking of our

State's thousands of lakes--there are 11,037 inland lakes officially listed--Saginaw County can claim another "exclusive." It doesn't have a blessed lake within its borders.

This is not fatal; the watershed draining the Saginaw Valley brings the confluence of four major rivers to the doorstep of Saginaw's south city limits to form the 11-mile-long Saginaw River that moves to the Bay.

But to face the onus of "contaminated" is too much to ask of our hundreds of thousands of residents who understand that they are a proud part of Michigan's "Water-Winter Wonderland". It is not so wonderful, now that boating and water skiing has come to the fore as a great American outdoor sport.

* * *

Watch Saginaw area boaters take to the Saginaw River for still another season--watch them depart our river-front marinas and parkways to churn the heavy brown waters. See a few courageous (?) water-skiers take their dunking, submerged in our contaminated rivers.

Metropolitan Saginaw and its upstream neighbors on the Cass and Titabawassee Rivers have some work to do if these waters are to be restored to a

quality permitting "body-contact" recreation with safety, as one of the Water Resources Commission's standards dictates.

Although the City of Saginaw received an "excellent" rating for water pollution control, the fact is that it was told by state commission officials just two years ago that waste and storm sewer overflow would have a greater bearing on swimming and water skiing on the Saginaw River than would the waste materials from Dow Chemical Co. and the Midland municipal system.

This might get argument from Tittabawassee riverfront dwellers below Midland--but that is not the point. Pollution is an ever-changing problem as population and industry confront our rivers with new factors to be dealt with. It is part of the growth pattern in our industrial-agricultural valley.

One of the most hopeful signs within the immediate Greater Saginaw Metropolitan Area unfolded here last week when officials of 12 units of government who joined in the water-sewerage engineering study gained their first view of the Metcalf-Eddy, Inc. master plan recommended for comprehensive and united construction of water-sewer facilities projected to the year 2000.

As a commentary on pollution aspects, the

report took cognizance of the tributary rivers receiving wastes that combine with the Saginaw River. It noted that the State was making intensive field and laboratory tests from which to determine the type and amount of treatment to be required of the numerous communities through which the tributaries flow.

It noted that the worst months here are July, August and September, when waters are low, temperatures are high and available oxygen, that helps absorb and destroy pollutional matter, is greatly depleted.

It warned that all sewage disposal systems in this area should be engineered for secondary as well as primary treatment. Treatment plants in the City of Saginaw, the townships of Saginaw, Carrollton and Buena Vista provide only primary treatment of wastes before discharging them into the Saginaw and Tittabawassee Rivers.

The City of Frankenmuth and Bridgeport Township each provide both primary and secondary treatment of their wastes before discharge into the Cass River. Frankenmuth still faces troubles because of excessive quantities of wastes entering that system.

* * *

Last Thursday, the Michigan Water Resources Commission ordered a feasibility study prior to a project

undertaking which would impound seasonal excess water in the Tittabawassee River watershed to augment the low during "dry" months when the river is at low ebb.

The Dow Company is anxious for such an undertaking because of its heavy pumping demand for water coolant the year around. If this added water is not subjected to industrial wastes, the engineering firm believes that the impounding project could contribute as well to summertime reduction of pollution in both the Tittabawassee and Saginaw Rivers.

It should be seen readily that corrective answers to the "contaminated" Saginaw River problem must be found and applied at far-reaching distances. If the public understands this and supports as well as insists upon correctives, the Saginaw Valley can go far toward restoration of its watershed within tolerances of purity with which all interests--industrial, agricultural, recreational and conservationist--can live. That "bath-tub ring" should be an embarrassment to all.

John Chaccsa

DETROIT FREE PRESS

May 14, 1965

AS OUR READERS SEE IT

DETROIT RIVER ALREADY DEAD OF MOST WILDLIFE

The attitude of Gerald Remus, manager of the Detroit Water Commission, is difficult to understand in regard to the water pollution problem in the Detroit River and upper Lake Erie.

It is well known the water is dirty, very polluted,and the Detroit River and the upper Lake Erie are already almost "dead" waterways.

Fish,wild life, vegetation and all other natural phenomena are almost extinct. Various health organizations forbid or warn people not to swim or otherwise use the water, and the shore lines are becoming ugly, uglier by the day.

Now Remus tells us there are many other rivers in this country that are dirtier. We all know this.

John Chascsa

Is his aim to hide the ugly parts to the rest of the world so as to present Detroit and Michigan as a clean shining jewel?

Most people are for clean water. Most people in Detroit did not, until a few days ago, know just how polluted the Detroit River is, and if Mr. Remus thinks he can help the situation by evading it, he is dead wrong.

If Detroit does go ahead and cleans up the river, the city is due world wide credit.

Remus should be thankful the Federal Government has taken the initiative.

ARDENT SAILOR

John Chascsa

DETROIT RIVER STUDY SHOWS MASSIVE POLLUTION

A three-year study by the U. S. Public Health Service has thrown the book at the Detroit River, labelling it as a highly polluted waterway helping to destroy western Lake Erie. It recommended a $200 million cleanup by the City of Detroit and major industries.

Sewage and industrial waste are major contributing factors the study listed. It stated the waters are polluted bacteriologically, chemically, physically and biologically. An estimated 1.6 billion gallons of waste from industry and 540 millions "from municipal" sewage go in daily.

A Federal-State enforcement conference is scheduled by the U. S. Health Service in Detroit on June 15. Criticism of the report as untrue is already being uttered.

John Chascsa

DETROIT OUTDOORSMEN

Mailing Address

15467 Cherrylawn

Detroit 38, Michigan

June 6, 1965

Mr. John Chascsa, President

Lake Erie Cleanup Committee

P.O Box 156

Newport, Michigan (48166)

Dear Mr. Chascsa:

In regards to our phone conservation of Friday, June 4th, mention was made of a four page statement that we would like to have included in the minutes of the June pollution conference.

May I again request that you have the enclosed statement, handed in for inclusion in the minutes of the hearings of June 14, 15, and 16th. under the name of the Wayne County Sportsman's Club.

The author is a member of Wayne County, and the Detroit Outdoorsmen, only due to being on his honeymoon in Hawaii, may not be back in time to be in attendance.

At the moment it also appears very unlikely

John Chascsa

that I will be in position to be present at the hearing.

Thanking you in advance for your consideration,

Sincerely,

Geo. O. Thompson

c.c Larry Braun

John Chascsa

WAYNE COUNTY SPORTSMAN'S CLUB

STATEMENT ON

"Report on Pollution of the Detroit River, Michigan Waters of Lake Erie, and their Tributaries - SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS"

Will Rogers once said, "Man is the only animal that blushes -- or needs to!" Throughout our history, Americans have treated the blessings of the Creator in a manner that makes their cheeks turn cherry red.

Man's first action in the New World was to plant crops that robbed the soil of precious nutrients -- but he didn't worry about this, for he could always move west to new, fertile land. As he pushed back the frontier, he slaughtered the wild game, rationalizing that Nature's bounty was boundless. He robbed the earth of its minerals, stripped the prairie of its soil-holding grass, cut the forests from coast to coast, exploited the nation's fisheries, and felt no remorse for his actions. For centuries, the people of the New World have placated the guilt of this desecration of the land with the Myth of Superabundance. Despite the stern lessons contained in

Old World history books, this Myth is still with us today.

20th Century Man cannot exterminate the bison or the passenger pigeon - they are gone. Nor can he allow the topsoil to wash to the sea by breaking the prairie sod or levelling vast forests of pine - our ancestors did the job for us. He cannot rob the earth of its coal, ore, and petroleum - these resources, too, have been depleted in the name of National Expansion. So, 20th Century Man turns to the very necessities of life in search of new resources to deplete - the air we breathe and the water we drink.

He takes these necessities of life and treats them with the identical callousness that his ancestors had when they exploited the nation's wealth of natural resources. While we have been denied the pleasures of life, of seeing vast flights of waterfowl, of walking through endless cathederals of pine, and of gazing on uncluttered scenery because our ancestors despoiled their natural resources, succeeding generations may well be denied the right to live because of our mistreatment of those materials that are basic to life.

You are gathered here today to discuss specifically the despoilation of our most precious natural resource, our water. You have heard and will hear testimony

from two camps, two areas of thought, on this subject. It is senseless to delve into the motives of these two groups, to learn who are the good guys, and who will wear the white bandanas. These two groups at best represent a small minority of the people who suffer from the effects of water pollution.

Many people are not here or are not represented because they are not aware of the crisis we face in water resources. Others know of the perils we face, but are not sufficiently interested to be in attendance. Still others know of the dangers, and have concern, but cannot attend because of the obligation to serve their station in life. But, by far the largest group that is affected by pollution cannot be here because they are not yet born. Tomorrow's citizens of Michigan have no official spokesman, although their stake in clean waters is the greatest.

It is estimated that we will have 330 million Americans by the year 2000 A.D., in the short span of 35 years. Michigan's population will number nearly 30 million. These future citizens will enjoy a way of life beyond our most optimistic predictions. They will live longer, work shorter hours, employ more labor saving devices, travel faster, and own more personal property than any generation

in the history of Man - but only IF they have an abundance of natural resources. They won't be able to manufacture these vital natural resources, or buy them at the supermarket, or import them from another country. They must receive these necessities from our generation; we must will them the materials necessary for the continuation of Society. Unless we take immediate steps to insure that they receive a place at the natural resources banquet table, our legacy will be meaningless, hollow, and cruel.

The question today is, "Is the Detroit River polluted?" One faction, composed largely of representatives from industry and local governments shouts an emphatic, "No". The other faction, the boaters, the sportsmen, the property owners, and the U.S. Public Health Service, exclaims just as emphatically, "Yes". Who is right? Is the Detroit River as swimmable, drinkable, and pure as some claim? Or is it so highly polluted that it borders on being totally unusable, as alleged by others? The answer lies somewhere between these two extremes.

But because pollution exists, and there is no evidence that it is abating, the assumption must be made that the situation is worsening. It is worsening in comparison to what needs to be done to insure an abundant supply of fresh water for present needs, and it is

definitely headed downhill in relation to the demands of the next generation.

We cannot divorce our plans for present stream pollution abatement from the needs of those 330 million Americans, unless we reject all the tenets of Social Purpose to which we subscribe. Since the beginning of time, Man's good deeds have been measured in terms of their effect on his successors - his greatest accomplishments have been those which resulted in long term benefits. History is recorded not as a proud heralding of Man's accomplishments, but as a stern warning to unborn generations that they not repeat the mistakes of their ancestors.

We could not make a more serious mistake than neglecting to insure adequate water resources for future generations. The per capita consumption of water has risen constantly since the Civil War, and no evidence exists to indicate a reversal or even a slowing of this trend. Virtually all industrial activity is tied to an ample supply of water. Municipal government counts the supplying of potable water to the community as one of its primary responsibilities. People use water in every moment of their lives - their well-being is inseparably paired with their water supply. Water is the common

denominator of all life on our planet. While it might be argued that our society could continue without the bison or the virgin forest, only a fool would state that we could exist without water. Many of the world's great societies have fallen because their sweet water turned sour - a traveller in the Middle East is surrounded with proof of this.

There can be no question that the Detroit River is polluted, and that the situation will get much worse unless we begin an all-out conservation of this great gift. For one to judge our conservation effort solely by the progress made in pollution abatement since the I.J.C. survey of 1948, or since the beginning of the recently completed Federal Project survey is as follisome as a person betting the Mets to win the National League pennant, because their record in 1964 was better than it was in 1963. Progress is relative to what remains to be done - we are concerned with the end result of our efforts, not with any milestones we might pass. At best, progress reports are a reminder that we have to increase the speed of our work in order to arrive on time at our destination.

It is tragic that so many industries, municipalities, communications media, and civic groups gauge

their obligation to conserve our water resources by what it will cost in terms of new factories, new jobs, and new taxes. Few would deny that the price tag for clean waters will be great; only the fool would state that the cost would be prohibitive. The estimated $200 million that we would spend for cleaning up the River is an impressive figure to the $6,000 per year factory worker, but when this figure is placed in its proper perspective, relative to what is spent on less important programs, a more realistic picture emerges. Although the $200 million staggers the mind of the average citizen, it's small change to the director of NASA, or to the Secretary of Defense. Yet, the exploration of space and the preservation of peace are worthless unless the 21st Century Society, for whom we do these things, has the water resources necessary for survival. And the conservation cycle will not end in 35 years, unless we wish to see the end of civilization in the year 2000 A.D. Our children will have the same obligation we have - to manage their water resources in relation to the needs of the future,not the profits of the present.

Because an animal's life ends with death, it cares not a whit about the conservation of its environment. But Man's life continues after death; it is pre-

petuated by and in those who follow him on the planet. Those callous individuals who misuse our water resources with no thought for the future are like the lower forms of life. "Neither do they sow, nor do they weave..." - but neither do they continue beyond the date of their death.

Our water resources dilemma is acute. In the length of time it takes to read this sentence, its acuteness will have increased. Every eleven seconds, a new American greets his world with a lusty cry for life and all the necessities and comforts it must supply him. Six times a minute, a new water consumer enters the world. 8,000 times a day, our water crisis becomes more pressing. 2 million times a year, a new juror enters the world to judge our actions, and to mark our conservation report card

Relative to the condition of the Detroit River in 1948, our accomplishments are significant, and might rate an "A"; in comparison to the River of 1960, we've still made some progress, and receive a "B". When we gauge our progress by 1965 standards, we might squeak a "C-" out of our conservation course. But, when we measure our accomplishments in water resources management in relation to the needs of those 330 million Americans, when we use a 2000 A.D. yardstick, we've drawn a zero on the final

exam, and an "F" for the course.

What should we do to clean up the Detroit River? Anything and everything necessary to guarantee that the water leaving the River is as clean or cleaner than the water entering the River! Any lesser effort will be as bad as no effort at all in the eyes of our grandchildren. How much money should we spend on the clean-up? Whatever the cost, it will be small in comparison to the benefits that our generation and succeeding generations will derive from clean water. When should we begin? We're late right now, almost 265 years late. Water resources conservation should have started the day we established a society on these straits between Lakes St. Clair and Erie. That our ancestors failed to foresee a 20th Century water crisis is no justification for any inaction or less than complete engagement with the problem on our part. When will we finish? In a word, "Never". Our labor must be unending, our vigilance must be eternal, our dedication to the cause of water conservation must be complete. Because our water resources problems are dynamic, our solutions cannot be static. We leave you with this final thought, contained in an anonymous but famous quotation. "On the bleak plains of Desolation lie the bones of millions who on the dawn of victory sat down to rest, and resting died."

John Chascsa

DETROIT NEWS - 7-10-64

SWIMMING POOLS MAKE BIG SPLASH IN MICHIGAN

LANSING, July 10.--(AP)--

Michigan residents are building a record number of new swimming pools this year, the State Health Department reports.

"June was the fifth consecutive month in which new construction permits for public swimming pools set a record," the department said.

There were 77 construction permits issued during the first six months of 1964, topping 72 issued for the entire year of 1959. There were 15 construction permits issued during June, a new high for the month.

Many of the new permits, said department engineer Paul Hodges, are being issued for pools in apartment developments and suburban swimming clubs.

Ski resorts, motels and other recreation spots also are building pools in increasing numbers, he

said. This is part of a trend, Hodges said, of promoting Michigan as a four-season recreation area.

John Chascsa

6-4-62

HIGH WAVES DIDN'T STOP THEM ENTIRELY --

Two-foot breakers yesterday kept some 35 skin divers from cleaning the floor of Lake Erie off Sterling State Park. They busied themselves with pitchforks, a tractor and trailer and cleaned the shore line of two trailor loads of debris and dead fish. All the men are members of skin-diving clubs and came here under sponsorship of the Michigan Skin Diving Council. Another 1,500 pounds of fish littered the beach today, Howard Gillmore, park manager said.

"We are beginning to think there is something abnormal because we have been unable for a week to keep ahead of the fish coming in from the lake. State Rep. William R. Copeland of Wyandotte was here yesterday at the request of Wyandotte residents who have been complaining about the odor of decaying fish." Mr. Gillmore has notified the Michigan Water Resources Commission at Pointe Mouillee.

John Chascsa

6-23-62

PICTURES FROM THE PAST

NO BIKINIS HERE -- The beach at Monroe Piers presented this gay appearance early in the century. Into the cooling waters of Lake Erie crowded the bathers. The men were clad in suits whose top resembled the modern T-shirt and whose lower portion extended almost to the knees. Their women folk presented an even more modest appearance for tanning was an abhorrence with no well-bred woman risking it. The bathing dress was stylish and the Monroe News-Courier in a story on fashion commented, "What could be more practical than a one-piece bathing dress with bloomers?" Some were equipped with big pockets and worn with girdles. Wool jersey was the real rage but dark blue taffeta suits with sailor collars gave many of the girls a nautical look. Long stockings held above the knee with elastic bands completed the charming picture. This photograph was lent to The Evening News by Joseph W. Kirschner of 106½ S. Macomb St.

John Chascsa

LAKE ERIE CLEANUP COMMITTEE

NEWPORT, MICHIGAN

June 14, 1965

As President of the Lake Erie Cleanup Committee I find it is my duty to oppose the method of the Supervisors Inter-County Committees' proposal in which they propose to dispose of the wastes, industrial and municipal through the use of a proposed interceptor sewer winding through five of the six counties who are joined together in the Inter-County Development plan. A small community such as Estral Beach has no chance for survival no matter how you work at it. We cannot even borrow enough for a study.

As pointed out previously there are reasons for many actions taken by people who we feel are doing an unselfish service for us. Now! what could possibly be the reasoning for a request from the Detroit Water authority to supply water to Flint?

In 1964 there appeared in the Detroit News an article stating Detroit is willing to give water to these areas if they will also accept a most liberal

plan that would include disposition of the sewage from the area as well.

On August 24, 1963 there appeared an article stating that Oakland County would get sewers and water at a very liberal cost.

1. On July 3, 1963 there was a request by a Detroit official to dump raw sewage into Detroit River for ten days.

2. August 23, 1963 Pontiac is given water from Detroit system.

3. August 24, 1963 Mr. Remus, General Manager of Detroit's water supply, reported to Council that Detroit will extend its sewer system to Oakland County to tie in with their Interceptor sewer. The reason that we are concerned that these growing areas do not individually build small sewage treatment plants along the Clinton River. Pollution of the Clinton which empties into Lake St. Clair is an added threat to Detroit's water source, Mr. Remus quoted.

4. August 30, 1963 Huestis cities Typhoid danger.

5. July 25, 1963 Kent County issues Hepatitis warning.

6. July 4, 1963 Ships blamed for Pollution

John Chascsa

of Huron Beaches.

7. February 2, 1965 Chemical Firm seeks reaction to putting waste into River Raisin.

8. December 25, 1963 Riga Michigan schools closed, Hepatitis hits schools.

9. March 20, 1965 Adrian, Victorsville school closed water supply unsafe. February 6, 1965 Blissfield area schools closed because of pollution.

10. April 22, 1964 The Canadian Globe and Mail quotes: M.P.P. Lakes becoming large Septic tanks. This could go on and on, Mr. Remus please note; some of these items are in someway related to the 181 miles of sewer being planned.

What could possibly be the reason, because in the opposite direction, toward Toledo and Monroe, the water situation is bad and State and Federal authorities try to discourage tapping the waters of Huron River, River Raisin or Lake Erie. The reason - the Lake is an open sewer and dumping ground for everything and anything that is not wanted from all sources. Industrial waste, Municipal sewage, dredging from the Rivers and Creeks as well as other refuse. By 1970 Monroe will not be able to use Lake Erie as a water source. With all the studies on water quality etc., in the past forty or fifty years it

still isn't getting through to the right minds that these are the things that have destroyed civilization since before Christ.

What happened to the Romans, to Babylon? In Dueteronomy, Chapter 23, Verse 13, it states; And thou shalt have a paddle upon thy weapon, and it shall be when thou wilt ease thyself abroad. Thou shalt did therewith and shalt turn back and cover that which cometh from thee. The above taken from the "Manual of Instructions for sewage treatment plant operators" of the Health Education Service, P.O. Box 7283, Albany, New York. Also that sewage pollutes water, water is not normally polluted. Even in those days this problem existed. Many individual industries have been instrumental in eliminating their faults from their wastes, some have done so for humanitarian reasons and some just make threats to move elsewhere. I have talked with some industrial representatives and they are willing to get together and plan, even more so than some municipalities. Some municipalities have installed primary treatment systems and secondary facilities as well. All municipalities should have secondary systems as well as primary. Some firms such as Humble Oil Company of Texas, have spent thousands to treat their wastes so it can be made safe. Gerber Baby Foods has rectified their

nuisance by using it to a favorable advantage.

Is it possible that Saginaw Bay is becoming another Lake Erie?

Is it possible that some great Financial Tycoon doesn't want filth around Flint and has encouraged the use of Public Funds to the tune of $378,000,000 to put an interceptor sewer from around Flint and wind through five of the six counties (who are part of the six county Inter-County Supervisors Committee) for one hundred and eighty-one miles of sewer to empty into the Huron River at Lake Erie?

Lake Erie is posted with unsafe for swimming signs, at Sterling State Park, why not all the beach area all the way to the Detroit River?

As pointed out in the United States Public Health report, Detroit has only one treatment plant and no secondary facilities at all. There are many miles of sewers being diverted into Detroit's plant. In Detroit there has been an expenditure of over three hundred million dollars on interceptor sewers since 1957, not one cent has been used to rectify the combination storm and sanitary sewers. No effort has been made to eliminate the flushing of the treated solids into the Detroit River from the treatment plant on West Jefferson Avenue and subsequent disposition in Lake Erie. February 4,1965,a Bill

was proposed to control the water use and bathing at Sterling State Park.

Last Fall a request was made by the Sewer Department of Detroit, to be permitted to dump raw sewage into the Detroit River, for several weeks. The reason was that a need to repair a valve at the Fairview Pumping station was evident. It is my understanding that this action has been an annual ritual with one exception, for several years this has been done, but permission was never requested before. Imagine, if you can, one hundred twenty-five million gallons of raw sewage being dumped into the river every day for several weeks. Thank goodness we have a conscientious group of U. S. Public Health Service Personnel on the job, otherwise we might have experienced the same conditions as did last year in Toledo. Every available pump in Toledo, Ohio was conscripted and put to use pumping raw sewage into the Maumee River. What will our six county areas smell like if such a thing should occur in the Wayne County area alone, without adding another one hundred and eighty-one miles of sewer pipe?

In Minnesota, Senator Blatnik assisted all small communities to obtain funds for a sewage treatment plant and water system. We especially in the Monroe area are unable to get relief of any kind. However, we do pay

taxes that cities like Detroit are able to obtain for almost any purpose, and especially to eliminate any possibility of our communities of every being able to use the River and Lake as a source of water supply.

We expect the public to install proper plumbing and we enforce the rule here, however when it applies to large corporations or municipalities there are exceptions or excuses for one reason or another. Let us adopt uniform rules, regulations and laws and honestly abide by them. There is absolutely no reason for any individual or corporation to feel he is entitled to abuse another for personal gain of any type. If we have a problem lets roll up our sleeves and solve it. If we are going to claim the title of Water Wonderland let's work at it. If we are going to attempt to preserve some of our Natural Forests, Wild Life and Clean water, let's plan for it. Let us keep the Upper Peninsula of Michigan in a Virgin State as long as possible and let's stop adding to the pollution in the lower Peninsula, especially in the Lake Erie and Detroit River area by adding additional interceptor sewers with no treatment plants for sewage.

Let us develop and improve lower Michigan as an Industrial Wonder with proper facilities for purifying and eliminating water and air pollution all together. The

John Chascsa

good Lord gave us the facilities to achieve many difficult and complex problems and he also gave us so many other good things to enjoy together; why must we destroy them or deprive our neighbors from enjoying them?

It isn't impossible and it must be done.

"See what Pollution has done to our shore line."

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN CHASCSA, PRESIDENT

Lake Erie Cleanup Committee

June 14,1965

enc. 1 Waste Disposal

John Chascsa

WASTE DISPOSAL DUET 23: 13

And thou shalt have a paddle upon thy weapon; and it shall be when thou wilt ease thyself abroad. Thou shalt did therewith and shalt turn back and cover that which cometh from thee;

The above taken from the "Manual of Instructions for sewage treatment plant operators" of the Health Education Service, P.O. Box 7283, Albany, New York.

Water itself is not infected but is rendered infections to consumers by the infectious organisms in number sufficient to produce diseases.

The term pollution for instance is of general significance and should be understood to imply the fouling of an otherwise inoffensive water by sewage or other liquids or suspensions thus rendering it offensive to sight, smell and unsatisfactory for potable, culinary or industrial uses.

The word infected has been employed to denote contamination of water by pathogenic organisms.

The above taken from the American Water Workers Association (AWWA) manual on water quality and treatment.

MR. STEIN: Mr. Oeming?

MR. OEMING: Mr. Chairman and Mr. Poston, we have an alternate for the Director of Conservation present this morning, Mr. Arthur Elmer.

To resume this morning, Mr. Chairman, I would like to give the opportunity to the Monroe County Health Department to present a statement.

I believe Dr. Barrett will present this.

MR. STEIN: I am glad to meet you, Dr. Barrett. We received a letter from you.

DR. BARRETT: Mr. Stein, Mr. Poston, Mr. Oeming, members of the Commission, and ladies and gentlemen:

These remarks are made in the way of a comment and, if you please, a progress report on pollution of the Detroit River and the Michigan waters of Lake Erie, and their tributaries, and the work that has been done by the Monroe County Health Department, and by many other people and members of local government, towns, villages and cities in Monroe County.

I will now read the report.

C.D. Barrett

STATEMENT OF

C.D. BARRETT, SR., MD., DIRECTOR

MONROE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

COURTHOUSE

MONROE, MICHIGAN

DR. BARRETT:

COMMENT RE: REPORT ON POLLUTION OF THE DETROIT RIVER, MICHIGAN WATERS OF LAKE ERIE, AND THEIR TRIBUTARIES.

This report by the Public Health Service is a valuable document, and provides us with many data and facts and a comprehensive analysis of our pollution problems involving the Monroe County Lake Erie Shores and the streams which discharge into Lake Erie. The report confirms our previous conclusions as to the location of the serious pollution problems, and, also, with a few minor exceptions, confirms our information and conclusions as to the various sources of pollution. The Monroe County Health Department has for more than twenty years conducted an aggressive campaign to control pollution. In these comments, we wish to briefly summarize some of our activities, procedures, and programs in the interest

of pollution control.

1. SANITARY CODE

Monroe County Health Department inaugerated a program to control installation of private home sewage disposal systems in 1942, during its first year of operation. A sanitary engineer was employed and a plan was developed providing recommendations as to location of tanks and tile fields and design, etc., together with inspections and approval. During the years since that time, hundreds of sewers carrying untreated waste directly into the lake have been eliminated.

A Sanitary Code was first formally adopted in 1954. This Code has been revised and expanded several times and has for several years been one of the best county codes in the state. It is well enforced. During the five years, 1960-1964, 4200 permits have been issued for residential sewage disposal systems. These installations complying with the Code are a significant factor in the fight to control pollution. However, we recognized that septic tanks can never solve the pollution problem for thousands of homes in our congested residential areas.

2. COMPLAINTS RE: SEWAGE DISCHARGE

Many complaints are received by the Monroe County Health Department regarding discharge of sewage

on the ground surface or in ditches and streams. During the four years, 1961-1964, 192 complaints were received and investigated. In most instances, exclusive of congested residential areas, the conditions can be corrected. Of the 192 complaints, a satisfactory solution was arrived at in 185 instances. Offenders usually comply with little or no resistance to Health Department orders. However, it is necessary in a few cases to institute court action to enforce the regulations. Attention to such complaints is another part of our correction program in the pollution problem.

3. STERLING STATE PARK AND OTHER LAKE ERIE SWIMMING BEACHES

The Monroe County Health Department has had many inquiries every summer from the public regarding safety of Lake Erie water for swimming, particularly at Sterling State Park. News media have frequently asked us for statements as to the safety or relative danger of swimming in Lake Erie. We have tried to answer such inquiries as fully as possible but have always had to give guarded and qualified answers. We have had good reason to believe that all Erie beaches, including Sterling Park, were polluted sometimes and were unpredictable as to times and degree. Also, that certain beaches were

grossly polluted most of the time.

Each year for a considerable period, we have brought such matters to the attention of the Michigan Department of Health. Finally, in August of 1961, as a result of conferences between the administrative heads of the Michigan Department of Health and the Michigan Department of Conversation, signs were installed calling the attention of visitors to Sterling State Park of the condition of the water. We believe this event actually "triggered" the movement that resulted in the Public Health Service survey.

4. PUBLICITY

If we are to have the support of taxpayers in correction of pollution problems, the public must be well informed as to the extent and seriousness of such conditions. Monroe County is largely dependent on newspapers for its publicity. The City and County have one daily and several weekly newspapers, all of which have been very cooperative with the Health Department. From time to time throughout the years, we have had quite a few articles and news items calling attention to pollution problems. On two or three occasions a series of articles have been published. However, the Sterling State Park episode, when "unsafe for Swimming" signs were posted,

together with the greatly accelerated focusing of attention nationally on pollution problems, have made it much easier for us to secure front page publications. Pollution problems have truly become big news.

5. MAYOR'S COMMITTEE STUDY - 1955-1956

In 1955, the Mayor of Monroe appointed a committee to study the problem of pollution in the lower River Raisin. This committee first met in August of 1955. The committee consisted of twelve members including two representatives from the City Commission, two members from the Consolidated Paper Co., and one each from the Monroe County Sportsmen's Club, Monroe County Rod and Gun Club, Monroe Evening News, Michigan Conservation Officer, Ford Motor Co., River Raisin Paper Co., Monroe Paper Products Co., and the Monroe County Health Department. The final report of the committee was made to the Mayor of Monroe on Oct. 3, 1956. This report was published in the Monroe Evening News. This was a "majority report" and not approved by the representatives from the industrial plants. A copy of the report is included with this account. No action was taken in response to the recommendations of the committee.

I would like to take the time to read the following letter, which is short, but I think quite im-

portant to the Conference.

"Monroe, Michigan
October 3, 1956

"Honorable Milton J. H. Knabusch

Mayor, City of Monroe

120 South Macomb St.

Monroe, Michigan

"Dear Sir:

"We, the undersigned members of the citizens' committee appointed to study the problem of pollution in the lower River Raisin, respectfully submit the following report and recommendations. It is regretted that the representatives of industries on this committee have not seen fit to join in this majority report.

"Your committee has held regular monthly meetings, following appointment by Mayor Gruber, beginning with August, 1955. The attendance at these meetings has been good and all committee members have willingly given their time to committee assignments. You have been provided with a copy of the minutes of all meetings.

"The reports of the Michigan Water Resources Commission and their suggested plan for the alleviation of the pollution have been studied. Meetings have been held with engineers and specialists in the field of in-

dustrial waste, representing the United States Public Health Service, the University of Michigan School of Engineering, the University of Michigan School of Public Health and the National Council for Stream Control. The waste treatment facilities of the Consolidated Paper Company and the River Raisin Paper Company have been inspected, and the pollution in the River Raisin has been observed by means of a boat.

"The undersigned members of this committee accept the contentions of the Water Resources Commission that a serious pollution problem exists, and will continue to exist, in the lower River Raisin after all treatment facilities for the removal of settleable solids, which are now in operation or under construction by the paper mills, are in full effect, and that the most difficult pollution factor to correct is the dissolved organic waste, which deplete the oxygen in the river, especially during periods of minimum flow and warm weather.

"This state of pollution which, we feel, is likely to continue (unless additional correctional procedures are instituted) is a detriment to port facilities, and a deterrent to boating and shipping, commerce and recreation, and destructive to fish life. Furthermore,

this pollution may contribute indirectly to a health hazard for bathers on nearby beaches.

"The correction of the pollution in the lower River Raisin and Monroe harbor is, in our opinion, necessary for the best interest and progress of Monroe City and County, although a considerable expenditure may be required for the correction of the problem. We recognize that the very existence of our community is dependent in large part on our present industries, and our hope for progress and growth, on the expansion of existing industries and the attraction of new industries.

"The undersigned members of this committee rerecommend that a survey and study be made to determine the magnitude of the problem and the most feasible and practical method for correction and financing. This should include authorization for employment of engineering, legal or other professional services, as may be indicated.

"Believing it to be in the best interest of the community, as well as the industries involved, it is recommended that the cost of such a study be shared by the City of Monroe and the industries which, according to the report of the Water Resources Commission, are contributing to the pollution. An initial appropriation of $50,000.00 is recommended for study purposes, with

the following apportionment:

"City of Monroe	$25,000.00
Consolidated Paper Company	14,000.00
River Raisin Paper Company	7,000.00
Ford Motor Company	3,000.00
Monroe Paper Products Co.	1,000.00
Total	$50,000.00

"It is to be clearly understood that the above apportionment is only a suggestion, which may be used as a basis of negotiation with the various parties, and is not to be construed as a precedent for any future apportionment of costs, either for study or correctional procedures.

"If this report is approved by the City of Monroe, and accepted in principle by the industries involved, it is our suggestion that the City Attorney be authorized to negotiate and outline an agreement with the industries concerned. If, however, this proposal is not accepted in principle by all parties concerned, your committee requests that you consider this our final report and dissolve this committee.

Respectfully submitted,"

SIGNED: Robert C. Straube

Hershel L. Burchett

John L. F. King

C. D. Barrett

Lucy E. Lajiness

C.D. Barrett

C. W. Hoffman

William J. Agusta

George L. Sabeau

6. COMMUNITY MEETINGS

Many neighborhood meetings have been held in many different areas during the years to discuss pollution problems and possible corrective measures. For example, a series of meetings were held in three locations in Monroe township including the area adjacent to the southern Monroe City limits during 1963. Maps were presented showing location of sewers and outlets which were and are contributing to pollution of Plum Creek and Lake Erie. These meetings were well attended. Explanation of the problem was presented and those present were informed that the Health Department could offer no solution other than a public sanitary sewerage system with adequate treatment facilities. We believe such meetings have done much in preparing the way for the serious consideration now being given by township and county officials to the problem.

7. PROGRESS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTAL UNITS

Waste water disposal and pollution has long

been recognized as a major problem by the local governmental officials of Monroe County. The existence of an unfavorable geological formation makes the answer to this problem most difficult. The County lies on an old lake bed, and for the most part has very dense soil. This problem was magnified by the widespread development along the Lake Erie shores of summer cottages built many years ago on small lots. These cottages became permanent homes in the early thirties, and have created situations where the only possible solution would be municipal sewerage disposal systems. These areas, where the maximum growth is going on, are satellite communities to industrial areas, thus creating a financial problem due to low total evaluation.

This department has worked for many years with the various township officials toward some solution of correcting the problems which are outlined in the report. Progress has been made in several of those communities which have the most need toward the elimination of pollution. However, the main block to progress in this area is the bonding capacities of the various local governmental agencies. It is possible that this might be solved through the use of appropriate legislation which would allow the entire County through enactment of one of

several types of organizations to pledge its full faith and credit behind the bond issues in the areas that are rapidly urbanizing. A request for this type of aid has already been made by the Village of S. Rockwood, which is located in the northeast section of the County on the Huron River, in an area of extremely high density clay which makes the use of leaching beds practically impossible.

Frenchtown Township, lying north of the City of Monroe, and adjacent to Lake Erie, is one of the urbanizing areas. The population growth of this township between 1950 and 1960 was 75.1% as compared to the County's growth of 32.9%. This indicates that the housing and pollution problem is increasing rapidly. After many meetings with township officials, the Monroe County Health Department and the Michigan Department of Health, the Township Board in 1963 authorized a complete engineering report for a township system of sanitary sewers and sewerage treatment. This report was completed and presented to the Frenchtown Board in 1964, and, at present, meetings are going on with financial consultants to ascertain a method of financing that will allow this report to become a reality.

Bedford Township, the fastest growing township, from a population standpoint, in Monroe County, with

an increase of population between 1950 and 1960, of 81.5%, also recognizes the necessity of sanitary sewers and sewerage treatment for the abatement of pollution. In 1961, their Engineering Report for a sanitary sewer system was completed. This township, lying adjacent to the City of Toledo, is comprised mostly of housing developments with very little industry, thus creating a problem again of finance. It is hoped that the Township Board, meeting with financial consultants, may institute action in the near future to go ahead with construction plans and the construction of a sewerage disposal system.

Monroe Township, lying to the south of the City of Monroe, adjacent to Lake Erie, is another of the rapidly developing townships in the County. Its growth percentage between 1950 and 1960 was 42.6%. This township recognized its problems, particularly the densely populated area immediately adjacent to the south boundry of the City, and, in 1963, authorized a preliminary study of a sewerage system for the township, which was presented to them in the early part of 1965. After study of this report, the Township Board has gone further and authorized the consulting engineer to start drawing construction plans for the area of the township which is most densely populated, and which is contributing the

greatest amount of pollution to Plum Creek, and, in turn, to Lake Erie.

The Village of S. Rockwood, as was discussed previously, has also reached the point of being ready to construct a sewerage system as soon as financing is available. Construction plans for this community are complete, and, it is hoped, that in the near future construction may begin.

Another community which has in the past contributed to pollution into the drainage area carrying to Lake Erie was the Village of Carleton. Through the leadership of the Village Board, a complete sanitary sewerage treatment system has been constructed, and is now in operation. This has greatly reduced the pollution from the Village of Carleton which may reach the drainage area of Lake Erie.

It is desired to show by these examples that the township and village officials in Monroe County are working and planning to eliminate the sources of pollution that are originating in Monroe County. However, the main problem is not the willingness or the concern of the officials involved in this problem, but the obtaining of adequate financing for these projects under existing laws in the State of Michigan.

Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that the townships and villages that are outlined in the report of the Public Health Service on their study of the Detroit River and Michigan Waters of Lake Erie are willing and eager to do their share to eliminate the pollution as much as is technically possible, if some solution could be had to the financing of such needed facilities. It must also be recognized that the County of Monroe, should they eliminate all sources of pollution from entering Lake Erie along their east boundary, still are at the mercy of those upriver communities for water quality along the bathing beaches, and use of water for other facilities such as municipal water sources, industrial water supplies and recreation of all types. Therefore, we feel, it is essential that the upper river communities and industries, also, must make every effort to abate the pollution which is coming from their areas into the Detroit River, and ultimately discharged into Lake Erie. Only then can the waters of Lake Erie again be of an acceptable quality for use in the major fields of recreation, municipal water supply, industrial water supply, fishing, and elimination of the accelerated aging of the lake.

CONCLUSIONS:

The report tells us what is wrong and what

should be done to correct the problem. The report does not recognize the vast amount of work already done by industrial organizations, municipalities, health department, and other official agencies and organizations in the interest of abatement of pollution.

Nothing in the report gives an answer as to how to solve some of the difficult purification processing of certain industrial wastes. Nothing in the report helps to solve the problem of extremely high cost of corrective measures.

In some communities, the low property values may make it impossible to finance the necessary sewerage systems. Laws, regulations, edicts and penalities do not provide the cost of sewerage systems nor give us economically feasible methods for treatment of wastes. Nevertheless, the survey and the report will give us the help we need so much in the community effort to correct our number one problem--cleaning up our waters.

Respectfully submitted,

C.D. BARRETT

C.D. Barrett, Sr., M.D.
Director

MR. STEIN: Thank you, Doctor, for a comprehensive report certainly outlining the history and efforts of your county.

Mr. Poston, do you have any comments or questions?

MR. POSTON: I would like to commend Dr. Barrett for his interest, and evidently this interest has extended over a considerable period of time, since back in 1955 when he was on the committee studying the pollution problem in this area.

There was one thing. I wondered whether you have made use over there of our Federal Construction Grants Program in preparation of plans for pollution abatement -- that is, through the Federal program on this.

DR. BARRETT: Some very specific and concrete steps are under way for that at the present time. We do now have in the Monroe County Health Department a well-qualified public engineer, our Director of Environmental Health.

I would point out that the County Health Department itself -- and, parenthetically, this is not a question of passing the buck, Mr. Chairman -- but in the County Health Department itself, we have no way that

we can actually contract, arrange for or negotiate the financing or the building of sewerage plants. We must work through the governmental agencies. As yet, we have no county machinery in which we can do this.

There is a movement under way, a consideration by the Board of Supervisors, for the adoption of a Department of Public Works. This would give us such a detail.

The answer is that to the best of my knowledge -- I should hope somebody from Monroe County would correct me if I am wrong -- Monroe County has not as yet actually taken advantage of Federal funds, but we are sure moving in fast.

MR. STEIN: Any further comments?

MR. POSTON: No.

MR. STEIN: Mr. Oeming?

MR. OEMING: I have a few questions, Mr. Chairman, of Dr. Barrett.

I am interested in your Paragraph 2. the complaints regarding sewage discharges and how you have handled them and the success you have had.

I am wondering if there are not many more problems in the area concerned in this Federal report that might be susceptible of correction by the procedures

that are available to you, and the authority that is available to you as the County Health Officer?

DR. BARRETT: To give any real answer to this, as I am sure you must be aware, Mr. Oeming, would require going into considerable detail and discussion. I would have to go on --

MR. OEMING: Let me help you a little.

DR. BARRETT: I would have to call on my engineer before I could go very far on this.

I will say, to begin with, in a general statement in reply to your question that, as anyone knows who has had experience with these matters, you have to establish specifically the individual sources of pollution.

Now, you find yourself faced with the difficulty of needing a dozen sanitary engineers where you have only three or four, at the most, in making such surveys. This is physically impossible with the number you have.

The next problem you run into, particularly in your congested areas, you have 50 percent more or less -- some places much higher; some places not quite so high -- where it is physically impossible to take care of the sewerage on the property of the owner, because

of the size of the lot and the character of the soil.

Even if it were within our possibilities administratively and with the staff we have, it would certainly be illogical to try to force one half of such community to install septic tanks in tile fields, and be absolutely blocked because of the physical impossibilities of having the other 50 percent install proper means or effective means of sewage disposal.

This means, and we come back to the statement, that the only answer that we recognize, and as we have informed these communities, is sanitary sewers. This is what we have been shouting to the public all these years, and it takes signs in Sterling State Park to wake up the community to get a survey and to get us off the ground.

MR. OEMING: Well, I guess this, what you have said to me, indicates to me that the success you have had here is only in those cases where it is possible to take care of the sewage on an individual basis.

DR. BARRETT: Well, these complaints have been, for the most part, in the more sparsely settled areas, and we have paid attention to them and we have taken care of them.

MR. OEMING: Not in the Detroit Beach area

or the Woodland Beach area?

DR. BARRETT: No, it is physically impossible to do it. In the Detroit Beach area, we find there are far more than 50 percent of the homes that could not be.

MR. OEMING: Doctor, you mentioned the financing problems in Frenchtown Township and Bedford Township. I think for both of them you mentioned the financing problem. When you got to Monroe Township, you didn't indicate that there was a financing problem.

Is there one here, the same as in the others?

DR. BARRETT: Oh, yes, there is, and, as a matter of fact, the Supervisor from Monroe Township is here and I believe is scheduled to speak, and may answer for himself as to their problems and perhaps what they are doing about it.

MR. OEMING: Now, this report, in some aspects, is rather discouraging. You indicate -- to me, at least -- that possibly pollution has got to go on, because you can't find ways and means to finance in these communities.

I wonder if your appraisal of this situation indicates to you that all of the financing methods have been fully explored. I believe, in answer to Mr. Poston here, you indicated that there was some lack of authority,

and perhaps in the statement as well.

Do you feel that all of the financing that has been made available to local units of government by the State Legislature have been fully explored by these governmental units?

DR. BARRETT: No, I certainly don't. That would be entirely too broad a statement to make.

As I just indicated in the remarks in answer to Mr. Poston's question, I believe that these are in the process of being explored. Many of them have been, but our townships have felt, and we must agree with them, that until you have specific surveys under way, engineering surveys to determine the magnitude of your problem, you are not in a position to explore, with any detail at least, or go very far in exploring the financial possibilities.

No, they certainly have not all been explored, but I think many of them have been inquired into and are in the process of being explored.

I would add a note. If I have been too pessimistic in this, it is only because we have seen the difficulties over the years. We recognize in Monroe County the problems of putting sewers down in limestone. We recognize the problems in many ways, and a terrifically and unusually high cost that there is in Monroe County

in any corrective measures.

Now, certainly we need to go to the limit in exploring all possibilities, but this must be done by each local township and village, unless we develop county machinery on which it can be done on a county-wide basis under one administrative head. This has been our problem all of these years.

MR. OEMING: Well, you have touched on matters here that I was going to bring up. Maybe it is not in the form of a question, but I can put it so.

Are you aware, and do you feel that the townships and the county are fully aware of the organizational procedures that are available to them to help out these townships? For instance, I am thinking of the County Sewage Disposal Law, which permits the County Highway Commission to act for the county to take care of the towns. I am thinking also of the County D.P.W. Act, and, thirdly, of the Drain Law, Chapter 20.

Now, all of these are available. I didn't want the impression left here with the Conferees that there wasn't statutory authority to get these things on a county basis.

DR. BARRETT: Mr. Oeming, as I am sure you personally must be aware, we have had good advice from

the Michigan Department of Health to the District Engineer. I can assure you also that our engineer, Mr. Akers, has read those laws more than once.

MR. OEMING: Do you know, Dr. Barrett, of any attempts to hold bond issues or to pass any bond issues? Have there been any attempts to pass any bond issues in the townships to set up sewage disposal systems, or are we still in the study stage here, where they don't know how much to ask the people for?

DR. BARRETT: This is the point. First, you have to get enough interest of the people to support your township officials in appropriating money for a study. This has taken many years. It is at this point that we have now arrived.

It has taken, and I repeat, some such incidents as signs on Sterling State Park to get the citizens aroused sufficiently so that the township boards can move ahead. The township boards and officials cannot move any faster than their people, their residents will support them.

MR. OEMING: Do you feel that the situation looks more rosy now than it did in the last couple of years?

DR. BARRETT: Oh, yes, indeed. Yes, indeed.

MR. OEMING: I think that is all.

MR. STEIN: Thank you, Dr. Barrett.

MR. OEMING: If you are not going to ask a question, I want to ask one.

MR. STEIN: All right.

MR. OEMING: I thought you were going to ask it, because it involves the Federal report.

MR. STEIN: Well, I'll be glad to. I will ask the question.

(Laughter.)

I thought you were going to do it with the good doctor.

MR. OEMING: The Federal report isn't mine.

MR. STEIN: The report, Mr. Oeming, noted both questions. I do think that the Federal Report does say that the effect on bathing beaches, particularly Sterling State Park, is due in large measure to local situations rather than the upstream community, Doctor. That is what the report indicates.

DR. BARRETT: We have noted that. We accept the data. We certainly haven't any data to make any other contention.

MR. STEIN: I think the notion here that Mr. Oeming was making is that, at least, according to

our investigation, if the local pollution situation should be cleared up in your area, the possibility of Sterling State Park opening again would be very, very good.

Now, they have another series of recommendations strictly for treatment in the upstream communities, and they don't want to assume no treatment by the upstream communities, but even though those upstream communities continue their present discharges, if the job were done in Monroe County, according to our report, the prognosis for swimming in Sterling State Park looks excellent.

DR. BARRETT: I recognize that. I, however, do seem to get from the report that there is a very definite possibility of pollution carrying all the way from the Detroit River to Sterling State Park under certain conditions. Although they have not proved it in the data, it comes rather close. It also contaminates some of the other beaches which we have north of Sterling State Park.

I think I would stand by my statement that has been made in the report.

MR. OEMING: Well, Mr. Chairman, I am concerned, first of all, about the response from one of the earlier presentations here, in the earlier presentations regarding this matter of taking care of the problem

locally, and I am concerned now with Dr. Barrett's impression here, his interpretation of the report to the effect that taking care of the local problems now in Sandy Creek Stony Creek and in the Raisin River will not solve the problems at Sterling State Park, but it depends upon what happens in the up-river.

Now, I would like to clarify this, because I think it is important for the people in the Monroe area not to be lulled into a false sense of security here that we are going to wait until somebody else does something before we attack the problem to get at Sterling State Park.

MR. STEIN: I was going to ask that question, Mr. Oeming. I don't want anyone to be lulled into a false sense of security.

When the Federal report is on an enforcement problem, we believe in an equitable cleanup, and you are not going to get one party waiting for the other party and just sitting back. I would hope that this be done at the State level, but if you want further Federal action, that is the best way to insure it.

MR. OEMING: No; I want to clear up the question.

(Laughter.)

MR. STEIN: But let's ask this question, and I think we should ask Mr. Vaughan or Mr. Harlow the specific question, that if the local pollution were cleaned up down there, would this have the effect, or what effect would this have on the beaches in the Monroe County area?

MR. VAUGHAN: Do you want me to come up and answer that?

MR. STEIN: Yes.

MR. OEMING: Yes. I would like it very much.

MR. STEIN: Don't run off, Dr. Barrett. You are going to have every opportunity for the last word in rebuttal.

DR. BARRETT: I'll stay right by.

MR. OEMING: Could I ask Mr. Vaughan a question first?

MR. STEIN: Yes.

MR. OEMING: I think in the report you postulate one question or one condition in which the area in Brest Bay and the beaches, Woodland Beach and Sterling State Park, could be contaminated by the flow of the Detroit River. Is this correct?

MR. VAUGHAN: That is under unusual conditions, yes.

MR. OEMING: Now, did these conditions occur

at any time during the two and a half year study up to date, from March of 1962? You said it would take three or four days?

MR. VAUGHAN: Yes, steadily going in a wind direction, which is in itself a minority occurrence. I am not sure. I think George knows that.

MR. HARLOW: Yes, it did.

MR. OEMING: For three days?

MR. HARLOW: Approximately 18 percent of the time.

MR. OEMING: For three days?

MR. HARLOW: Yes.

MR. STEIN: Come up here, George.

MR. HARLOW: I think our report said for two days, Mr. Oeming.

MR. OEMING: All right.

MR. HARLOW: And we went back and checked the wind data, and the data did show that this did occur approximately 18 percent of the time that we have been here.

Now, you must remember that the reason that Sterling State Park was closed was a bacteria problem.

MR. OEMING: Yes.

MR. HARLOW: That there is a possibility that

the bacterial waste coming down the Detroit River would die away before they would affect Sterling State Park, and that the bacteria coming in locally does not have the time to die away, and this is the reason Sterling State Park was closed.

As far as the general water quality along the entire western shore of Lake Erie at all the beaches, this is a common problem of the deterioration of all the lake waters, which is, in large part, due from the wastes that come down the Detroit River.

MR. STEIN: I don't want to interrupt your line of questioning, but I think, though, what Mr. Oeming was getting at specifically was the beach problem.

We recognize your problem in the report of the deterioration of the lake and the statements made of material coming in from all the discharges here. What Mr. Oeming is specifically directing this line of questioning to, as I understand, is specifically the problem, in the closing of Sterling State Park, what would have to be done to keep the State Park open.

The question here is, if these are closed by bacteria, where do these bacteria come from?

MR. HARLOW: These bacteria originate from local sources.

MR. STEIN: If those were cleared up, in other words, could Mr. Oeming assume that there would be a good possibility of opening Sterling State Park for swimming?

MR. HARLOW: Yes. From a public health standpoint, the water would be safe.

MR. OEMING: All right.

MR. VAUGHAN: Could I add just one thing? We found no effect bacteriologically from pollution of the Detroit River below Sandy Point -- that answers your question -- because there are beaches above Stony Point, but that is not Sterling State Park.

MR. OEMING: All right.

MR. STEIN: Do you have any further statements you want to make, Doctor, because you should have the last word?

DR. BARRETT: Thank you, Mr. Stein. I will be brief.

First, let me say that I don't think we are laboring under any false impressions in Monroe County, those who have responsibility with the situation and interest, real interest in it, that our River Raisin pollution isn't a big factor and isn't the primary thing in Sterling State Park. That, I think, is not the question

Reproduced from best available copy.

which we are belaboring here.

I indicated that there was pollution from the Detroit River that affected other beaches north, as Mr. Vaughan has just indicated.

Also, in the report, on Page 308 of the findings, along the beaches north past Swan Creek, two types of current patterns occur. When winds are from the west, north, and east, which is approximately 50 percent of the time, water movement is southerly, directly from the Detroit River.

For all southerly winds, flow alongshore is northerly.

For a southeast wind, and possibly for a south wind, also, the northerly current movement along the beaches is part of a clockwise circulation pattern extending from shore to the West Outer Channel. Thus, Detroit River water can affect water quality along the beaches in the vicinity of Swan Creek 75 to 85 percent of the time.

MR. STEIN: Dr. Barrett, you know, I am reminded in this statement of what is coming from upstream and downstream, of one of these conferences we had in the west. The then health officer got the census of the State of Wyoming, I believe it was, and said, "This reminds me of the

two prostitutes who were arguing which one was more respectable."

(Laughter.)

MR. OEMING: Did that go in the record?

MR. STEIN: I don't mind that. If Dr. Samson put it in the record and he has kept his license, I'll take a chance.

(Laughter.)

DR. BARRETT: Mr. Stein, I think you promised me the last word.

(Laughter.)

MR. STEIN: Yes.

DR. BARRETT: We do have prostitutes in Monroe County, I am pretty sure. I have never claimed any particular degree of respectability for them.

Thank you.

MR. STEIN: Thank you.

(Laughter and applause.)

MR. STEIN: Mr. Oeming?

MR. OEMING: Yes. Mr. Chairman, I want to provide the opportunity for the Monroe Township of Monroe County to present a statement. I believe the Supervisor of Monroe Township, Mr. Stanley Diroff, is to present the statement.

Stanley Diroff

STATEMENT OF STANLEY DIROFF,
SUPERVISOR, MONROE TOWNSHIP,
MICHIGAN

MR. DIROFF: Mr. Stein, Mr. Oeming, and members of the Conference:

This is my letter to be entered as this report.

I think the findings by Mr. Vaughan and Mr. Harlow, for the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Division of Water Supply and Pollution Control, is one of the finest reports to come before the public.

I sincerely endorse every phase of it, also to all of the people who worked on this report. They are to be commended very highly for it is precise and to the point.

I certainly would like to see every recommendation carried out 100 percent and would be back of any undertaking to see that it is. I would like to see this area restored to what it used to be -- a beautiful recreation area for boating, fishing, and swimming. A good supply of fresh clean water for health and welfare of

the public is essential. This is a very serious matter. The life and health of each individual is in grave danger and steps should be taken at once to enforce all recommendations.

I took office in April of 1963. Within two months the township board ordered our township engineer to make a complete engineering report on a township system of sanitary sewers and sewage treatment. This report was transmitted to the Michigan Department of Health, with their approval of the report on November 3, 1964.

In order outlined in the engineering report, the most critical district of pollution is the Plum Creek District. This is a district of homes that are built on 40-foot lots that do not have adequate sewage systems of any type. Seepage beds cannot be built on them.

The cost of construction for this area has been estimated at $3,200,000. The township board has authorized the supervisor to enter into an engineering contract with Mr. Marino, the township engineer, to immediately proceed with the complete field survey, test borings and detailed construction plans and estimates for the cost of construction for the Plum Creek District comprising of approximately eight and a half square miles. The phase of construction will alleviate approximately

80 to 85 percent of the pollution area which is the highly concentrated area within the township.

Bear in mind this township is the smallest township in Monroe County. It has about 18 square miles of area. We have about 5,000 homes in it.

The design of the Plum Creek District does not only involve sewers of sufficient size to service the entire area when 100 percent filled up for a total concentration, but is of sufficient size for progressive extension to service other areas and intergrade in the complete township system, and will also be adequate to service fringe areas of adjacent townships comprising areas in Raisinville, Lasalle and possibly a portion of Frenchtown immediately north of the River Raisin and west of the City of Monroe.

Monroe Township is the first township to authorize construction plans and final estimates, and will be ready for actual construction at the earliest possible time.

We were promised Federal aid.

MR. STEIN: Thank you, Mr. Diroff.

MR. DIROFF: Thank you.

MR. STEIN: Mr. Poston?

MR. POSTON: No comments.

MR. STEIN: Mr. Oeming?

MR. OEMING: Mr. Diroff, who promised you Federal aid?

MR. DIROFF: We were promised by a few of the Congressmen that it would be forthcoming.

MR. OEMING: I am just exploring this a little bit. I want to go on here.

It appears to me, Mr. Supervisor, that Monroe Township is recognizing its responsibilities and proceeding in a very constructive manner here.

What do you think are the possibilities of financing this?

MR. DIROFF: Well, we have a meeting coming up on Monday of the Board of Supervisors, and I am Chairman of the Public Works of this committee. We have been trying through Act 185 of Public Law 342 to put it through the Department of Public Works in one way or another.

Under Chapter 20 of the Drain Code, this is not our answer in Monroe County, because there are other needs besides sewers, watermains, and such as this.

MR. OEMING: Yes.

MR. DIROFF: Under the other two acts, we can move with this, so this is going to be a recommendation I am bringing back to the Board of Supervisors as

of next Monday, that we explore other areas here on the matter of the Department of Public Works for Monroe County.

MR. OEMING: What kind of support are you getting from Bedford Township and the other townships that are involved in this pollution problem at the Lake Erie shoreline?

MR. DIROFF: Well, Bedford Township's Supervisor is on my committee, and I think we have his backing on this at this particular time.

We are not going to make a specific recommendation as of Monday to the Board of Supervisors, but we are going to come in with a recommendation that we go and examine other counties that are under Act 342 or 185.

MR. OEMING: I am concerned primarily with what kind of reaction, or what is the attitude here among the townships. You have answered me on Bedford.

Now, Frenchtown Township is a critical area so far as the beaches are concerned, as indicated by the Federal report. What kind of reaction are you getting from them? Are you getting support, or what?

MR. DIROFF: Yes. I would have to say we are getting 100 percent support from Frenchtown.

MR. OEMING: I am glad to hear that.

Stanley Diroff

MR. DIROFF: The City of Lapier, which is the newest city in Monroe County, is giving support too.

This is something that with a little more information, I think it can be done, and very easily, and it would give us the powers that we need for the financing of the balance of the thing.

MR. OEMING: You are favoring at the present time a county D.P.W.?

MR. DIROFF: Right.

MR. OEMING: In which you get the full faith and credit of the county behind these projects, and it makes it easier for the townships to get what they need?

MR. DIROFF: That is true.

MR. OEMING: All right.

MR. DIROFF: We are also going to make the request for assistance by Federal funds.

MR. OEMING: All right. Thank you.

MR. STEIN: Thank you very much.

MR. DIROFF: Thank you.

MR. STEIN: Mr. Oeming?

MR. OEMING: I have scheduled this morning, Mr. Chairman, a statement from Grosse Ile Township, and they were to be here. Perhaps I am a little early.

Is there anyone from Grosse Ile Township

here yet?

(No response.)

MR. OEMING: If not, I would like to defer that and put that on a little later.

MR. STEIN: All right.

MR. OEMING: The Consolidated Packaging Corporation of Monroe has a statement to present. Is there someone here who wishes to present this?

(No response.)

MR. OEMING: If not, Mr. Chairman, I would ask that the statement that was addressed to me, referring to this Conference, be entered into the record on behalf of Consolidated Packaging.

MR. STEIN: This will be done. Do you want to read this, or not?

MR. OEMING: Well, I will read it, if you think it is desirable to do so.

MR. STEIN: Well, as far as I can see, there are two points, and I don't know if you want clarification on this, particularly the recommendation of three parts of D.O., which is extremely high, during low flow periods. It also talks about the need for bacterial reduction facilities in the treatment of paper mill effluent.

Do you have any problem or any clarification

questions there, or don't you?

MR. OEMING: I think I am fairly clear on this question of bacterial contamination in the paper mill wastes. I am satisfied to let it rest where it is at this time.

MR. STEIN: Fine, because I think we do have a bacteriologist here, if you have any questions. If you haven't, I am satisfied to let it rest.

Mr. Poston?

MR. POSTON: Yes, I am.

MR. STEIN: I think we understand the position on that.

MR. OEMING: I am taking that position, Mr. Stein, because I hope and expect that expert testimony, should it become necessary in any enforcement proceedings initiated by the State, would be supplied by your people.

MR. STEIN: Absolutely. I think our policy on that is very, very clear. In any action that the State might bring -- and I say the State, and I don't want a misinterpretation here, because we do not make our people available in private litigation -- but any action that the State may bring, you can be assured that our experts will be available for you for testimony and investigation.

MR. OEMING: Thank you.

MR. STEIN: Without objection, this will be entered in the record.

(The following is the letter submitted by Consolidated Packaging Corporation.)

CONSOLIDATED PACKAGING CORPORATION

921 EAST ELM AVENUE P. O. BOX 724

MONROE, MICHIGAN 48161

TEL 313-241-9000

June 9, 1965

Water Rescurces Commission

200 Mill Street

Station B

Lansing, Michigan 48913

Attention: Mr. Loring F. Oeming,

Executive Secretary

Dear Mr. Oeming:

We have reviewed the U. S. Public Health Service Reports on "Pollution of the Detroit River, Michigan waters of Lake Erie, and their tributaries" published in April, 1965.

Although we have not yet had time to fully assess the implications of this report we feel the following comments relating to our mill effluents are appropriate:

1. Regarding the recommendation of 3 mg/l D.O. in the lower River Raisin, our opinion is that an

extremely high degree of treatment would be required to approach this D.O. level during low flow periods. In fact it appears treatment efficiency higher than that normally accomplished by secondary treatment would be required. As indicated in the report this level of D.O. would require a cooperative effort of all users of the lower River Raisin.

2. We question the need for bacterial reduction facilities in the treatment of paper mill effluent. While we recognize that paper mill waste normally contains bacteria, we feel that the condition does not constitute a menace to public health. Paper mill effluents originate from paper processing operations. The potential danger of infectious diseases stems from discharge originating in animal intestines. To consider the bacterial content of paper mill effluents in the same category with that of sewage is to grossly misrepresent the nature of paper mill effluents.

3. Our interpretation of the River Raisin data is that solids deposition is a primary cause of unsatisfactory stream conditions. Therefore an investigation of means for reducing the discharge of suspended solids appears warranted. In order to produce an effluent with suspended solids concentration as low as 35 mg/l extra-

ordinary treatment measures would be required. This extremely low suspended solids level does not seem warranted in order to protect the receiving waters.

We are in the process of more thoroughly evaluating all facets of the Public Health Service report and its effect on our operations. We have engaged the services of a consulting engineer to assist in this analysis and to make recommendations regarding our waste water handling and treatment facilies.

It has been our policy in the last decade to work closely with the Michigan Water Resources Commission on problems relating to effluent and water conservation. It is certainly our intent to continue this cooperative effort to bring the present problems to a reasonable and mutually satisfactory solution.

Very truly yours,

CONSOLIDATED PACKING CORPORATION

D. W. FLOTOW

Manager Technical Services

DWF/mc

MR. OEMING: I also have a statement that was filed with me by the Union Bag-Camp Paper Corporation at Monroe.

I have been requested to ask that this be entered into the record, if no one wishes to present this or comment on it from the company by an appearance here.

I think that this is somewhat along the same lines as the Consolidated Packaging Corporation with respect to dissolved oxygen and the bacterial contamination.

MR. STEIN: That will be entered in the record. However, let's go on, and I will have Mr. Poston examine it, and then we will make a determination.

MR. OEMING: All right.

(The following is the letter submitted by Union Bag-Camp Paper Corporation.)

UNION BAG-CAMP PAPER CORPORATION

233 Broadway

NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

June 8, 1965

Michigan Water Resources Commission

Reniger Building

200 Mill Street

Lansing, Michigan

Attention: Mr. Loring F. Oeming

Executive Secretary

Gentlemen:

This will acknowledge receipt from your office of a copy of the "Report on Pollution of the Detroit River, Michigan Waters of Lake Erie, and their Tributaries" and of the "Summary, Conclusions, and Recommendations" from the above report, issued by the U. S. Public Health Service under date of April 1965.

You have indicated that the reports referred to in the preceding paragraph will be the subject of a conference between representatives of the Secretary of the U. S. Department Health, Education and Welfare, and

of your own agency representing the interests of the State of Michigan, on June 15, 16 and 17, 1965. Inasmuch as the reports contain references and recommendations relative to operations of the Union Bag-Camp Paper Corporation involving the discharge of industrial waste into the River Raisin at Monroe, Michigan you have solicited our comments concerning those aspects of the reports. We are pleased to comply with your request, and to advise you that you are authorized to make whatever use you consider advisable, of the comments given below in connection with the forthcoming conference.

In the first place, we are quite impressed with the size and scope of the investigations carried out by the United States Public Health Service in collaboration with the Michigan Water Resources Commission, the Michigan Department of Health, and the various federal agencies concerned. We are confident that the data reported will be valuable to you in the continuation of your administration of the laws of the State of Michigan governing water pollution; and further that your activities, in cooperation with those of industry and local government, will be effective in reducing pollution to as great an extent as is consistent with the necessity to provide for multiple use of the waters of Michigan in such a

manner as to consider all the equities and interests involved (not just a few of them).

While, as we have indicated previously, we are impressed by the scope of the work reported, we were disappointed to note that little or no recognition was given to the accomplishments of the Michigan Water Resources Commission in cooperation with industrial, municipal, and other bodies in this field. Considering the size and complexity of the waste disposal problems involved in the highly urbanized and industrialized areas covered, it appears that there should have been more recognition that (while much remains to be, and is being, done to further abate pollution) much has in fact already been accomplished through the efforts of the states agencies.

With reference to the industrial area at the mouth of the River Raisin, in particular the waste waters from the Union Bag-Camp Paper Corporation operations, and their effects on the River Raisin, we consider the report to propose unreasonably stringent corrective measures which are not justified by the facts at hand, and which are neither economically practicable nor capable of effecting the desired results in the river.

With respect to the recommendations for

additional treatment of our wastes for the removal of settleable and suspended solids, we point out that in your most recent survey of the discharges from our plant you reported under date of February 25, 1965, average removals of 90% and 97.3% respectively for suspended and settleable solids during the survey carried out in August 1964, and that this performance is consistent with the results of previous surveys. In your report with regard to this aspect of our waste discharges you stated as follows:

"It is apparent that treatment facilities continue to operate in a very effective manner for the removal of particulate matter in the plant wastes. This has generally been the case during our many surveys conducted in past years."

Considering the high degree of removal of suspended and particularly of settleable solids indicated, we consider the limits suggested on concentrations of such materials in our waste to be unrealistic and unreasonably restrictive.

The United States Public Health Service report also recommends the provision of bacterial reduction facilities for the control of coliform bacteria in our wastes. We assume this recommendation relates to the

control of disease-producing organisms in sanitary waste. In that case it should not be required for our plant wastes since all of our plant's sanitary wastes are discharged to the City of Monroe sewer system. Furthermore, the only measurements reported of the coliform bacterial concentrations in our waste were well within the limits proposed to be maintained by a control system.

With regard to the effects of oxygen-consuming discharges on Lake Erie and the lower reaches of the River Raisin, it is apparent that, except in a very concentrated area, these materials are being assimilated without depressing the oxygen content of the waters harmfully.

This exception in the River Raisin area is in the very lowest reaches of the River Raisin itself, especially in the industrial area from the mouth about 1-1/3 miles upstream to the turning basin. In this area which consists of a dredged navigation channel and turning basin, maintained at approximately twice its natural depth, it seems unreasonable to suggest that it is susceptible of being maintained as a recreational and fishing area at all times, independently of fluctuations in flow as a consequence of variable rainfall and runoff.

In the area in question it is true that during drought periods the flow is so low as to reduce its waste assimilation capacity to a negligible level and that, consequently, septic conditions exist for a few weeks at a time. However, this area is not in a "continuous state of putrification" as is stated on page 289 in the report, and it is doubtful whether known methods of treatment of the wastes involved are capable of assuring "a minimum dissolved oxygen concentration of 3.0 mg/l." as is recommended by the report. Furthermore, the installation of equipment capable of achieving maximum reduction of B.O.D. in the mill wastes would unduly handicap our operation at Monroe as a consequence of adding costly non-revenue producing facilities and operating costs to an already marginal operation.

We will continue to cooperate with the Michigan Water Control Commission as in the past, and will do everything within our power to minimize the effects of our operation on the receiving waters. We believe that these efforts,together with similar ones by others, will permit improvement in the conditions prevailing in and at the mouth of the River Raisin, but that there is no practicable means of materially improving this condition during drought

flows except by ceasing to use the lower River Raisin to receive waste.

Sincerely yours,

T. T. DUNN

Executive Vice President

MR. OEMING: Now, the last group here that I have to call upon to provide the opportunity for statements are citizens' groups and organizations, and I have a request from the Crestline Boat Club for an opportunity to make a statement.

I believe that this request is over the signature of Edward Milliman. Is Mr. Milliman in the audience?

MR. CHASCSA: He was taken sick yesterday, and I don't think he will be available today.

MR. OEMING: All right, thank you.

I would like now to call on Mr. Hall, the President of the Greater Detroit Board of Commerce. Is there anyone here from the Detroit Board of Commerce?

(No response.)

MR. STEIN: Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

MR. STEIN: On the record.

MR. OEMING: Mr. Chairman, in the absence of someone from the Greater Detroit Board of Commerce, I would ask that this statement from them be presented and printed in the record.

I will give you copies of it.

MR. STEIN: Without objection, I am sure

this will be done.

MR. OEMING: Maybe I ought to read this in. It gives us a little credit for doing a job.

(Laughter.)

MR. STEIN: I think you should. It is just two pages. I am very, very happy at this Conference about this. This is from Detroit, and we have had that letter from the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. As I say, this may be a turning point in pollution control. I would be very happy if you want to read it.

MR. OEMING: I don't think it will be necessary. In the interests of saving time, let's move along.

MR. STEIN: It will be entered in the record.

(The following is the statement of Willis H. Hall, President of the Greater Detroit Board of Commerce.)

Willis H. Hall

STATEMENT OF

WILLIS H. HALL, PRESIDENT

OF THE

GREATER DETROIT BOARD OF COMMERCE

MR. HALL: Mr. Stein, Mr. Poston, Mr. Oeming, dies and Gentlemen:

The clinching argument that Cadillac used in persuading Frontenac to authorize the establishm nt of Detroit was the chain of waterways to which the fort would be the key.

These waterways have been, are today and shall be in the future an asset of unmatched value as a source of water for domestic and industrial use; for transportation; and for recreation. The community is fully conscious of this value and is determined to exert every reasonable effort to conserve and enhance this great asset.

Commerce and industry welcomes every suggestion toward this end and is anxious to do its part in making certain that these valuable waters will be maintained so as to serve their proper purposes now and in the future. Speaking here earlier in the Conference Governor Romney stressed the use of the waters, the true measure of their

value. For many years our organization has directed considerable effort toward the complicated problem of the proper use of water and treatment of wastes in the Detroit area.

Considerable dirt was poured into the Detroit River in Cadillac's day and now, with some four million persons making a living in the drainage basin, the problem has become far more complicated. But it has not been ignored. We are not technicians and leave the statistical data to others more competent in that field. But the record of this Conference will, I am sure, reflect the great effort that has gone into meeting this problem, particularly in recent years, and will show the resulting improvement in conditions.

It is simple to find fault in this world of imperfect human beings. The danger in such criticism is that all sight is lost of the progress and improvement that has been made -- the impression is given that the problem has been ignored.

Certainly that is not the case in this area where some $267,000,000 has been spent in the last seven years in just three counties to improve sewage handling and treatment capability.

Business and industry recognized this was

not the complete answer and gave strong financial support, along with government, to a sewerage and drainage study of a broad area. We sought the best advice obtainable and will certainly exert strenuous effort to implement these and other recommendations.

The preservation of the Detroit River and Lake Erie is not a question of money alone. We can't buy the answer at the corner hardware store no matter how much money is available. There are many factors involved.

The Michigan Water Resources Commission has a splendid record of achievement and even greater accomplishment is to be expected from this agency as it faces the problems of increasing pressures from rapidly rising population in many areas.

Mr. Stein in his opening remarks indicated the Public Health Service follows a posture of persuasion and cooperation.

Local government in this area is conscious of the problem and has taken long steps to meet it. Commerce and industry will do their part to make a team effort successful.

We do not maintain the Detroit River is as pure as a pristine mountain stream but neither do we agree it is a polluted mess. We feel the Detroit

Metropolitan Area has done a good job in meeting the problem, is doing a good job now and can do an even better job in the future. Business and industry, working with government, stands ready and willing to help.

MR. OEMING: I have a statement that has been requested to be presented here by the Trenton Sportsmans Club. May I take a moment, Mr. Chairman?

MR. STEIN: Take all the time you want.

MR. OEMING: They have asked that this statement be entered into the record. The statement is in the form of a resolution adopted by the Trenton Sportsmans Club, and supports the cleanup of pollution and encourages every industry and community to act in a responsible manner relative to taking every reasonable step to eliminate pollution.

MR. STEIN: All right.

MR. OEMING: I would like to have that entered into the record.

MR. STEIN: Without objection, this will be entered into the record as if read.

(The following is the resolution submitted by the Trenton Sportsmans Club.)

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the United States and the State of Michigan are in the midst of the greatest effort in its history to clean up its rivers and streams, and

WHEREAS, our population is growing and becoming more concentrated, thereby creating acute and special problems of waste disposal, and

WHEREAS, the amount of pollution in our rivers and streams increases daily; by robbing us of clean water it is imperiling human health and destroying fish and wildlife, and

WHEREAS, the Statutes of the State of Michigan have been largely ineffective relative to penalizing and discouraging negligent pollution of the streams in our State;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Trenton Sportsmen's Club hereby encourages every citizen to personally restrain from adding to the pollution of the streams; further encourages every industry and community to act in a responsible manner

resolution

relative to taking every reasonable step to eliminate pollution of our streams and further encouraging the State of Michigan and the Federal Government to enact effective laws relative to controlling pollution and to taking prompt enforcement measures thereunder.

TRENTON SPORTSMEN'S CLUB

by DICK COLES, President

by OWEN MURDOCK,

Chairman, Clean Water Committee.

MR. OEMING: Mr. Chairman, I have just received a message from the Supervisor of Grosse Ile Township. They are at the lower end of the river, the lower portion of the river, and are just in the process of spending quite a lot of money to take care of their problem.

I would hope that he would have the opportunity to make a presentation here. I don't know how we can handle this. I am through with all of the people who have informed me that they wishes to present statements.

MR. STEIN: I will propose a method.

Is there anyone else who wants to make a statement, other than those who have indicated so?

Mr. Chascsa?

MR. CHASCSA: Might I call to your attention the letter submitted by me from the Outdoors Sportsmen?

MR. STEIN: That was entered into the record, Mr. Chascsa.

MR. CHASCSA: Thank you.

MR. STEIN: I have taken care of that. That was done already.

Let's see if we can work this out, because I do want to accommodate the people from Grosse Ile

Township.

May I suggest this following schedule for the Conferees: That we recess now until twelve o'clock, and the Conferees attempt to possibly get some of their work done; that at twelve o'clock we reconvene, and listen to Mrs. Solomon of Grosse Ile Township and give due consideration to what she is saying.

I suspect that we should be through in a half hour, shouldn't we, with her statement?

MR. OEMING: Yes.

MR. STEIN: And then at about 12:30, we can recess again for lunch.

With that kind of schedule, unless I am mistaken, the Conferees very possibly can come back here with an announcement at about two o'clock.

MR. OEMING: Fine.

MR. STEIN: Is that fine?

MR. POSTON: I hope we can.

MR. STEIN: I hope so. I am always optomistic, as you know. I have known Mr. Oeming through the years. He and I are both optomists. I hope we can bring Mr. Poston along with us.

So, at the present time, we will stand recessed until twelve o'clock. I hope one of your people

will keep in touch with Mrs. Solomon, since we are keeping it open for her, and be sure that she is here at twelve o'clock.

Will this be possible?

MR. OEMING: Mr. Purdy says "Yes," he is watching out for her.

MR. STEIN: Thank you. We will recess until twelve o'clock.

(Whereupon, a luncheon recess was taken.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

2:30 P.M.

MR. STEIN: May we reconvene?

Mr. Oeming, do you have an announcement?

MR. OEMING: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

When we recessed this morning, it was indicated that the Conference would be held open for the presentation of a statement by Mrs. Solomon on behalf of the Grosse Ile Township Board.

I have received no word that Mrs. Solomon is here or expects to be here, and I would ask that the Conference record be held open for inclusion of a written statement, which it has been indicated will be filed with me within the next week, and I will forward it to you.

MR. STEIN: Right. We have agreed with Mr. Remus to keep the record open for seven days for some additional material he might want to put in, and we will afford the same privilege to Mrs. Solomon.

TOWNSHIP OF GROSSE ILE
P. O. BOX 116
GROSSE ILE, MICHIGAN 48138

June 23, 1965

Mr. Loring F. Oeming
Executive Secretary
Water Resources Commission
200 Mill Street
Lansing, Michigan 48193

Dear Mr. Oeming:

I wish to thank your office for the extensive attempt you made to allow me to testify at the Water Pollution hearings. I was not aware that the hearings had been moved from the auditorium and the guard at the door knew nothing about the conference, so I assumed I was too late.

I am forwarding my statement to be made a part of the record.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Merle E. Solomon

Merle E. Solomon

Supervisor

MES/vbs
Enc.

STATE OF MICHIGAN

WATER RESOURCES COMMISSION

LANSING, MICHIGAN

June 29, 1965

Mr. Murray Stein, Chairman
Detroit River-Lake Erie Conference
Enforcement Branch - WSPC
Public Health Service, DHEW
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Stein:

I am transmitting herewith the statement prepared by Merle E. Solomon, Supervisor of Grosse Ile Townships, Michigan, for presentation during the Detroit River-Lake Erie Conference, June 15.

This is transmitted in accordance with your approval of my request to keep the record of the Conference open for inclusion of the statement from this State invitee.

Will you kindly have this made a part of the transcript of the Conference?

Very truly yours,

(Sgd.) Loring F. Oeming

Loring F. Oeming

Executive Secretary

LFO:S
enc.
cc--Mrs. Merle E. Solomon
Mr. H. W. Poston

STATEMENT OF MERLE E. SOLOMON

SUPERVISOR, TOWNSHIP OF GROSSE ILE

GROSSE ILE, MICHIGAN

DETROIT RIVER - LAKE ERIE CONFERENCE

June 18, 1965

The Township of Grosse Ile occupies an island which bisects the Detroit River at the foot of the river where it empties into Lake Erie. The USPHS report evoked no comments of surprise on Grosse Ile. The report put into facts and figures what daily living has taught the Island residents for years.

Residents of Grosse Ile speak longingly of swimming on their shoreline fifteen years ago. Yet today no Island child goes in the water along thirty-five miles of shoreline. Our fishermen can still take boats out into the Canadian channel and catch bass, wall-eyes, and perch, but when they bring them home the meat is frequently spoiled and inedible. Those who fish the banks of the Trenton Channel catch carp almost exclusively, and a few bass. Of course, nothing causes as many complaints as the oil in the river which kills the ducks.

We have, on the Canadian side, riverfront homes valued at $60,000.00 and over. The lawns and homes are

immaculately kept. Yet, at various times, garbage from the boats drifts to the shore and attracts rats to the degree that their private swimming pools are alive with rats at night. Those who attempt to keep the beaches clean must do so after the weekend with its ever-increasing small boat traffic. Seaweed increasingly becomes a problem to our small boat owners. There is today in a small stream on the south end of the Island, oil from the Navy Base outlet. This stream leads directly into the Trenton Channel near a major waterfowl staging area.

Grosse Ile will have a primary treatment plant and the basic collectors operational by January 1966. The coliform and fecal streptococci densities along our shoreline are inexcusably high. It took our community approximately ten years from the first notification by Water Resources that we were polluting to reach actual treatment conditions. During this ten-year period, the Water Resources Commission and the State Health Department consistently worked to bring primary treatment to Grosse Ile. We have first-hand knowledge of most of the services and control measures listed in their report. Yet it took ten years and a court proceeding to do the job. This from a community that daily witnesses and complains about the water pollution.

We can see that the pollution is increasing in

Reproduced from best available copy.

spite of corrective measures now in force. While we are under no illusions that the Detroit River can ever be brought back to swimming quality, we feel that anticipated population increase and water use demands controls over and above our present provisions.

The Supervisors' Inter-County Committee and the USPHS report give us two excellent tools with which to work. We do not view them as charges or accusations but a starting point for united planning to get ahead ofthe problem. We feel strongly that if any other attitude results from the studies, much will be lost.

The largest area for disagreement seems to be the need for secondary treatment. In view of the SICC report, we feel our six-county area should have an opportunity to evaluate and reconcile the apparent inconsistences between the two reports.

It also appears that we are not using known corrective measures. We are not adequately using existing facilities. We are not planning to stay ahead of the problem.

The largest part of this job has to be done by local politicians. They must aid in facility planning, in financing, in the constantly changing patterns of kinds of pollution, and its consequent need, constantly changing patterns of standards and enforcement.

We need tools to do this job. We need national gislation that says all States will meet acceptable standards. We need it because river basins cross State lines and involve agencies from all levels of government. We need it to protect our local industries in their competitive problems. We need it because it will allow our State agencies to upgrade their standards ahead of public education. On the State level we need standards that lean more towards the increasing severity of the problem and are less tolerant and understanding of foot-dragging. It seems to us that there could be also, on a State level, some streamlining of the State laws and administrative codes as they relate to health and financing.

Closing Statement - Mr. Stein

MR. STEIN: I am happy to announce that the Conferees are in unanimous agreement on the conclusions and recommendations. The unanimous conclusions and recommendations follow.

The Detroit River and Lake Erie within the State of Michigan, and their tributaries within the State of Michigan, are navigable waters within the meaning of Section 8 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

Pollution of navigable waters subject to abatement under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act is occurring in the Detroit River, the Michigan waters of Lake Erie, and their tributaries within the State of Michigan. The discharges causing and contributing to the pollution come from various industrial and municipal sources.

While many sources of waste discharge in the area have adequate facilities, many sources still have inadequate waste treatment facilities. The delays in controlling the pollution problem of the area covered by the Conference are caused by the lack of such adequate facilities and the complex municipal-industrial nature of the problem.

Recognition is taken of the excellent work

and programming of the Michigan State authorities. Most wastes in the area receive a measure of treatment or control.

The Report on Pollution of the Detroit River and the Michigan waters of Lake Erie and their tributaries, prepared by the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, dated April 1965, will be submitted to the Michigan Water Resources Commission for implementation under State and local law. Action taken by the Michigan Water Resources Commission will be reported to the Conferees at six-month intervals at public meetings to be called by the Chairman of the Conference. The Conferees expect that a time schedule for the control of pollution in the area covered by the Conference will be established by the Michigan Water Resources Commission regarding all sources of pollution within one year from the date of the issuance of this summary.

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare will consult with the Michigan Water Resources Commission on action taken under State law by that Commission relating to specific problems of the Detroit River and Michigan waters of Lake Erie. Staff members of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare will be available for presentation of evidence and

testimony at conferences and hearings before the Michigan Water Resources Commission.

All municipalities and industries be required to provide a degree of treatment sufficient to protect all legitimate uses. Where the effluent contains significant bacterial loadings deleteriously affecting legitimate water uses, disinfection of the effluent will be required.

Sewerage systems with collection sewers terminating in adequate treatment facilities be provided in those areas along the Michigan shore of Lake Erie and the Detroit River where sewers do not now exist and homes discharge either raw wastes or septic tank effluent to the watercourse.

Waste treatment facilities be designed to prevent the necessity of bypassing untreated wastes during maintenance and renovation operations. Cognizance is taken of the fact that many installations provide this protection at the present time.

Programs to reduce the likelihood of accidental spills of waste material to the river be continued and strengthened.

All municipal waste water treatment plants and industries discharging wastes analyze regularly

significant waste constituents contributing to pollution, and furnish such reports and records to the Michigan Water Resources Commission as specified by it.

A Department of Health, Education, and Welfare water pollution control surveillance station be established in the lower section of the Detroit River. This will be in addition to the Department station how in operation at the head of the Detroit River so as to indicate changes in water quality after improvements are made.

It should be emphasized that just these two stations are not going to be all that is going to be used for surveillance. There will be considerably more.

Surveillance will be the primary responsibility of the State of Michigan. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare will assist the State at such times as requested. Surveillance will include regular sampling of waste effluents and overflows from combined sewers as well as aerial and powerboat reconnaissance as practiced by the Michigan Water Resources Commission. Expansion of this activity is encouraged and recommended.

The Conference may be reconvened on the call of the Chairman.

I do think this Conference has been a

tremendous aid in getting at one of the most complicated pollution problems that I know of.

I think the technical staffs of the State and Federal Government are to be commended in preparing their reports.

I do believe that we are on our way with this program to achieving an equitable solution of the problem.

Do the Conferees have any comment? If not, I will thank ycu all for coming, and thank you for your attendance. I wish you all a cleaner Detroit River and Lake Erie.

Thank you.

The Conference is adjourned.

(Whereupon, at 2:40 p.m., the Conference was adjourned.)